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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

MARCH 13 1950

L A T E N E W S

Egypt's Council of Ministers, on March 6, 1950, approved the 1950-51 (year begins March 1) national budget which if passed by the Parliament will double the previous export taxes on cotton and cotton waste in effect since April 12, 1948. The proposed new tax rates are E4 per metric quintal (5.21 cents a pound) for cotton and E3 (3.91 cents for waste). The previous rates were E2 (3.75 cents - 2.60 after devaluation in September 1949) for cotton and E1.5 (2.81 cents - 1.95 cents after devaluation).

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The cotton supply position in India is reported by the Cotton Director to be much improved over that existing 2 months ago when many mills were closed or operating on reduced schedules for lack of cotton. Increased arrivals of imported cotton as well as supplies from the 1949-50 crop now being picked are expected to result in further improvement. However, the 1949-50 import quota of 1 million bales (820,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) and the Indian crop of 2.3 million bales (500 pounds) are about 250,000 bales less than the anticipated needs of the mill and home industries estimated at 3.4 million bales for 1949-50. Stocks of old-crop cotton were low at the beginning of the current season.

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In northern Egypt, excessive rainfall and unusually low temperatures late in January interrupted the preparation of soil for planting cotton. Early reports indicate a probable slight increase this year in the area to be planted to Karnak, with Menoufi and Ashmouni about equal to the 1949 acreage and a considerable increase in that planted to Giza and Zagora.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW OF 1949 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World production of bread grains in 1949 was 235 million short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. An outturn of that size would be slightly larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 229 million tons but slightly less than the large crop of 239 million in 1948. The increase over the prewar figure was all in wheat, which was estimated at 6.2 billion bushels, compared with the average of 6.0 billion bushels. Rye production appears to be slightly below the prewar average of 1.7 billion bushels.

The net gain over the prewar wheat level is noted principally in the sharply increased production in North America. The increase of about 450 million bushels there, together with some increase in Australia and a minor gain in Africa, more than offsets reduced production in other areas. The small decrease from prewar in the rye crop is attributed to substantial declines in Europe and North America. These were only partially offset by an increase of about 40 million bushels in the Soviet Union. Larger rye seedings in the Union are believed to result from some shift to rye from other grains.

North America's wheat outturn of 1,532 million bushels was about 10 percent below the near-record crop in 1948, but was 40 percent above the average for the 1935-39 period. Harvested acreage reached an all-time high of 105.6 million acres, with yields somewhat below the high level of the past 2 years, though still above the prewar average. An increase of 20 million bushels over the previous estimate of the 1949 crop reflects the increase of that amount in the United States figure, on the basis of the December crop report. The harvest of 1,146 million bushels in this country was the sixth successive crop of more than a billion bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of 759 million bushels. Canada's harvest of 367 million bushels of wheat was 18 percent above the prewar average, though considerably below the high level of production during the war years. The harvest in Mexico was also well above average though less than the large 1948 crop.

Rye production in North America was sharply reduced from the prewar level and from the 1948 crop, with the 1949 harvest only a little more than half the production of those periods. The decline is largely due to acreage changes. Both the United States and Canada show large reductions from last year's area. Following a steady decline, the United States acreage harvested as grain was about 40 percent of the prewar average. Canadian acreage was only a little more than half the 1948 figure. At that reduction from the unusually large area of 1948, however, acreage was still moderately larger than the prewar average for Canada.

Breadgrain production in Europe continued below average, but was slightly larger than the fairly good crop of 1948. The gain over last year's harvest shows in both wheat and rye. Wheat production, now estimated at 1,485 million bushels, compares with the prewar average of 1,595 million bushels. The decline was caused by reduced acreage, since yields in most areas were above average and even at a record high in

(Text Continued on Page 230; Tables follow)

NOTE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39: 1,000 acres	1940-44: 1,000 acres	1947: 1,000 acres	1935-39: 1940-44: bushels	1947: bushels	1949 1/2: bushels	1935-39: 1,000 bushels	1940-44: 1,000 bushels	1947: 1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	816	911	1,156	11.3	14.5	8.5	9,191	13,222	13,217
United States	3,699	3,071	2,010	12.1	12.2	12.0	44,517	37,547	25,975
Total ..	4,515	3,982	3,166	-	-	-	54,108	50,769	39,192
EUROPE									
Austria	881	672	596	23.4	19.2	23.7	20,611	13,400	11,400
Belgium	401	361	230	37.4	36.5	43.1	15,016	13,160	8,700
Bulgaria	635	455	746	17.6	11.9	-	11,150	5,372	-
Czechoslovakia	2,374	2,140	2,100	26.1	23.8	28.5	62,078	51,000	43,000
Denmark	374	467	259	48.1	38.4	38.1	9,973	15,032	7,056
Finland	500	426	400	24.6	18.7	21.6	12,300	7,946	8,400
France	1,613	1,145	1,170	18.6	16.3	18.9	29,933	18,700	17,700
Germany	7,035	-	-	29.1	-	-	205,000	-	-
Greece	163	140	158	13.8	11.4	14.5	2,244	1,590	1,700
Hungary	1,585	1,522	1,210	18.5	13.3	-	29,354	27,912	17,500
Italy	256	251	250	21.8	21.1	19.2	5,580	5,306	5,000
Luxembourg	18	21	113	22.7	22.3	26.8	462	168	257
Netherlands	960	675	488	36.4	29.7	33.1	20,394	20,051	12,506
Norway	13	9	3	31.2	28.4	39.0	405	256	79
Poland	13,425	-	-	21.2	-	-	284,000	-	-
Portugal	620	692	704	8.9	-	7.6	5,500	7,100	5,956
Romania	640	530	-	15.6	13.4	-	10,000	-	-
Spain	5/ 1,415	1,550	1,550	13.6	11.0	12.3	19,205	17,000	17,000
Sweden	495	395	285	30.0	26.7	31.1	14,828	13,816	5,614
Switzerland	38	34	31	33.2	35.0	33.8	1,260	1,190	976
United Kingdom	16	73	35	24.9	29.0	33.1	398	2,120	880
Yugoslavia	633	599	-	13.4	12.9	-	8,500	7,575	-
Estimated total 6/	33,680	31,020	27,550	-	-	-	768,000	660,000	490,000
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	73,000	14.6	-	12.3	885,000	-	950,000
ASIA									
Turkey	939	1,090	1,046	15.2	13.9	10.9	14,301	15,117	15,000
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	1,078	938	1,731	9.1	10.7	9.5	9,771	10,061	20,515
AFRICA									
Union of South Africa	1/ 117	140	200	6.8	5.9	-	794	830	1,000
Estimated world total 6/	101,290	94,380	106,910	-	-	-	1,734,000	1,500,000	1,670,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1949 and ended early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Figure for 1935 only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

BRAZIL NUT FORECAST LOWER

The 1950 preliminary forecast of Brazil nut production is 24,600 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 35,200 tons in 1949 and 18,900 tons in 1948. The forecast is only 1 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) average of 24,800 tons but 72 percent above the 5-year (1943-47) average of 14,300 tons. It is still somewhat too early to obtain reliable estimates of the 1950 crop. There is the usual difference of opinion among the Trade regarding it, with some forecasting a harvest about 3,000 tons smaller than given as the preliminary forecast at the beginning of this report.

At present it appears likely that about 12,500 tons will be collected in the Belem district, 600 tons in Parintins, 600 tons in Itacoatiara, and 10,900 tons in Manaus. These district estimates may be compared with the following for the 1949 season: Belem 17,900 tons, Parintins 900 tons, Itacoatiara 800 tons, and Manaus 15,600 tons.

The 1950 export season is reported to have started very slowly compared to former seasons. United States importers have been slow in acquiring new stocks. Prices being offered interior traders are lower than last season and may result in fewer nuts being brought out of the jungle. The lower prices being offered by exporters is a result of the lack of foreign demand. The British buyers, as was their prewar custom, have entered the market early. It is reported that by early February they had purchased 1,650 short tons of unshelled nuts for March/April delivery provided the British Government grants import permits. Brazilian exporters are estimating that British interests will purchase some 5,500 short tons during the season. It is reported that of the first purchase of 1,650 tons, about 1,100 tons will be exported from Belem and the balance from Manaus. It is expected American buyers will actively enter the market in Brazil in March and continue to purchase until they have filled their needs.

(Table on Following Page)

BRAZIL NUTS: Estimated commercial production in
Brazil, 1950 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Unshelled basis

Year	Bolivia	Brazil	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages:</u>			
1938-47-----	2,300	24,800	27,100
1943-47-----	100	14,300	14,400
<u>Annual:</u>			
1943-----	0	3,400	3,400
1944-----	0	3,300	3,300
1945-----	100	6,800	6,900
1946-----	100	27,500	27,600
1947-----	100	30,400	30,500
1948-----	100	18,900	19,000
1949 <u>1</u> /-----	200	35,200	35,400
1950 <u>1</u> /-----	200	24,600	24,800

1/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of Brazil nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Country	Average		Annual				
	1939/40-	1944/45-	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	
	1948/49	1948/49					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
SHELLED							
Brazil-----	3,389	2,627	3,260	2,925	2,990	1,737	
Other-----	75	4	12	2/	10	0	
Total-----	3,464	2,631	3,272	2,925	3,000	1,737	
UNSHELLED							
Brazil-----	8,178	8,885	11,739	14,336	12,462	6,800	
Other-----	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-----	8,182	8,885	11,739	14,336	12,462	6,800	

1/ 4 months, September through December.2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

INDIA 1950 CASHEW FORECAST BELOW AVERAGE

The 1950 preliminary forecast of cashew production in India, including Goa, is 33,600 short tons unshelled basis compared with 38,900 tons in 1949 and 51,000 tons in 1948. The forecast is 31 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) average of 48,700 tons and 28 percent below the 5-year (1943-47) average of 46,600 tons. These figures relate to the nuts grown in India and Goa only and should not be confused with the output of shelled cashew nuts in India which includes substantial quantities of African imports.

Growing conditions in India during the present season have not been satisfactory. The northeast monsoon expected during October to December 1949 was disappointing. The southwest monsoon which sets in from the beginning of June and continues until the middle of September and is most important to the Malabar coast where cashew trees abound was said to be about normal during the year 1949. The flowers now on trees indicate a greatly reduced crop.

The forecast, converted to a shelled basis, indicates that from Indian grown nuts only about 7,000 short tons of shelled cashews are anticipated in South India, 800 tons in Bombay and 600 tons in Goa. In addition, it is reported, preliminary forecasts indicate the African crop will be a bumper one of which it is estimated from 61,600 to 67,200 short tons of unshelled nuts will be available for export to India. It has been consistently reported from Bombay that a United States firm plans to purchase an estimated 33,600 short tons of unshelled nuts in Africa for use in oil crushing during the 1950 season. If this turns out to be the case it would leave from 28,000 to 33,600 tons available for export to India or the equivalent of 7,000 to 8,400 tons of kernels if the 4 to 1 conversion factor is used. Recently it was reported that there is a possibility that the oil deal would not affect this year's operations. This would indicate that if the maximum possible exports were made from Africa to India and the United States firm did not buy the nuts for oil the total available supply in India based on present forecasts would be 23,800 to 25,200 short tons of kernels. If the American firm should buy nuts for oil to the extent of the estimate, total supply available for export from India would be from 15,400 to 16,800 tons shelled nuts.

Indian importers of African unshelled cashews are disturbed at the increased cost of African cashews and have so far refused to pay the higher prices except for relatively small quantities. African prices have weakened slightly but are expected to increase again if and when the Indians start heavy purchases. The kernel market in India has been depressed for some time and the Trade in India states it is unable to operate at current high prices of unshelled on the one hand and low c.f. prices for kernels on the other. Prior to devaluation the c.f. price for 320 count was about 45 cents but dropped to 39 cents after devaluation, then to 35 cents in December. It is reported the Trade in India is now thinking in terms of 35-36 cents for new crop and state that they cannot do business at lower prices. A few recent sales to New York were on the basis of 37 cents. The proposed export tax on cashews exported to the United States is believed to have been given up by the Indian Government. It is also improbable that an import tax on African nuts will be imposed this season.

INDIA: Cashew nuts, estimated production, 1950
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled		
	Bombay district 1/	South India	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Average</u>			
1938-47-----	2/	2/	48,700
1943-47-----	10,400	36,200	46,600
<u>Annual</u>			
1943-----	6,700	31,100	37,800
1944-----	5,600	28,000	33,600
1945-----	12,600	46,200	58,800
1946-----	16,800	58,800	75,600
1947-----	10,100	16,800	26,900
1948-----	11,800	39,200	51,000
1949 3/-----	5,300	33,600	38,900
1950 3/-----	5,600	28,000	33,600

1/ Includes Goa.

2/ Not available.

3/ Preliminary.

CFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Shelled			
	Brazil	India	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages</u>				
1939-48-----	164	12,338	225	12,727
1944-48-----	281	14,501	337	15,119
<u>Annual</u>				
1943-44-----	110	3,619	309	4,038
1944-45-----	374	10,239	204	10,817
1945-46-----	303	13,892	292	14,487
1946-47-----	309	15,323	383	16,015
1947-48-----	351	14,749	485	15,585
1948-49-----	66	18,303	324	18,693
1949-50 <u>1</u> /-----	<u>2</u> /	6,539	282	6,821

1/ 4 months, September through December.2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

TOBACCO

VENEZUELA'S PRODUCTION OF FLUE-CURED AND BURLEY INCREASING

Consumer demand for United States-type blended cigarettes has resulted in a steady increase in production of flue-cured and Burley leaf in Venezuela, according to the American Embassy in Caracas.

The country's production of flue-cured tobacco in 1949-50 is forecast at approximately 3.8 million pounds from about 5,400 acres, compared with 3.0 million pounds from 3,400 acres in 1948-49 and 2.0 million pounds from approximately 2,300 acres in 1947-48. Burley production in 1949-50 is forecast at around 1.6 million pounds from an estimated 2,600 acres. This compares with 1.3 million pounds from about 1,560 acres in 1948-49 and 1.0 million pounds from 1,230 acres in 1947-48. About 60 percent of Venezuela's tobacco acreage of approximately 8,175 acres was planted to flue-cured and Burley types in 1948-49, compared to less than 20 percent prior to 1944-45.

The increased production of light cigarette tobaccos has been brought about largely through the efforts of the two largest domestic cigarette manufacturers. These two companies finance the production of about 75 percent of all tobacco grown in the country and maintain 50 tobacco experts in the field to advise and supervise the growers.

Domestic demand for manufactured tobacco products, principally cigarettes, exceeds leaf production. Consequently, Venezuela must import considerable quantities of leaf and cigarettes which have come principally from the United States. In the first 10 months of 1949 Venezuela's customs returns show a total import of about 203,000 pounds of leaf tobacco and 730,000 pounds of cigarettes. In addition, trade sources estimate that during this period over 125,000 pounds of foreign cigarettes entered the country without being cleared through customs. In the prewar period, 1935-39, Venezuela's customs returns showed an average annual import of about 4,900 pounds of leaf tobacco and 53,000 pounds of cigarettes. Imports of other tobacco products have always been negligible.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY'S
PROFIT HIGHER

The net profit of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), for the Company's 1949 fiscal year was above that of the previous year, the American Consulate in Cardiff, Wales, reports.

For the year ending October 31, 1949, the Company, which continued to do most of the tobacco business in the United Kingdom and Ireland and which is the leading foreign customer for United States leaf, had a net profit after taxation of approximately 9 percent above the previous year and 5 percent above the 5-year, 1943-47, average.

Of the 1949 net profit totaling £ 8,852,215 (\$24,786,202 at an exchange rate of \$2.80 per £), £ 1,500,000 (\$4,200,000) or about 17 per cent was allocated to provide additional funds for the purchase of leaf tobacco. The devaluation in September 1949 of the Pound Sterling from \$4.03 to \$2.80, which resulted in higher prices in terms of Sterling for United States and certain other leaf tobaccos, was the reason for providing the additional funds for purchases of leaf.

ITALY'S IMPORT DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTS INCREASED

Italy's import duties on various manufactured tobacco products were increased sharply by a law dated December 24, 1949.

The new rates of duty are as follows: cigarettes, 15,000 lire per kilogram (\$10.89 per pound); superior quality cigars, 15,000 lire per kilogram (\$10.89 per pound); common cigars, 8,000 lire per kilogram (\$5.81 per pound); light mild and Havana cut tobacco, 10,000 lire per kilogram (\$7.26 per pound); other cut tobacco, 6,000 lire per kilogram (\$4.35 per pound); snuff, 2,000 lire per kilogram (\$1.45 per pound) and other manufactured tobacco products, 2,000 lire per kilogram (\$1.45 per pound).

The old rates of duty on manufactured tobacco products were as follows: cigarettes, 9,500 lire per kilogram (\$6.90 per pound); superior quality cigars, 9,500 lire per kilogram (\$6.90 per pound); common cigars, 5,000 lire per kilogram (\$3.63 per pound); light mild and Havana cut tobacco, 7,500 lire per kilogram (\$5.44 per pound); other cut tobacco, 4,500 lire per kilogram (\$3.27 per pound); snuff, 1,000 lire per kilogram (73 cents per pound); and other manufactured tobacco products, 1,000 lire per kilogram (73 cents per pound).

CUBA'S MINIMUM PRICES FOR SUN-GROWN LEAF REMAIN UNCHANGED

According to a decree issued by the Cuban Government on February 22, 1950, the minimum prices to growers for 1949-50 crop sun-grown leaf tobacco, which is expected to exceed the 1948-49 harvest, are to be the same as for 1948-49, the American Embassy in Havana reports.

Cuba's official minimum prices for sun-grown leaf are as follows: unstalked tobacco, \$20.00 per quintal (9.1 cents per pound); stalked, \$32.00 per quintal (14.5 cents per pound); strung, \$45.00 per quintal (20.4 cents per pound); and baled suckers or inferior grade leaf \$40.00 per quintal (18.1 cents per pound).

Although no estimate of Cuba's 1949-50 production of leaf tobacco is yet available it is expected to be above the 1948-49 harvest of approximately 61.3 million pounds. Normally sun-grown leaf makes up over 90 percent of the total crop.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSCATTLE NUMBERS IN
DENMARK INCREASE

Cattle numbers in Denmark on December 30, 1949, totaled 2,886,000 head, or 5 percent above a year earlier. The number of dairy cows increased by 93,000 head, or 6 percent within the year. Although the present number of cows is still 5 percent below the prewar level, the milk yield, on the other hand, has reached the prewar level because of the higher yield per cow.

The number of heifers and calves increased by 6,000 and 41,000 head, respectively, and bulls and bullocks decreased. High prices of cattle for slaughter during the latter part of 1949 encouraged the sale of animals for that purpose.

DENMARK: Cattle numbers^{1/} on December 30, 1949, with comparisons

Classification	: Dec. 29, : : 1945	: Dec. 28, : : 1946	: Dec. 27, : : 1947	: Dec. 30, : : 1948	: Dec. 30, : : 1949
	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Bulls, over 1 year	: 49	: 46	: 37	: 38	: 37
Bullocks, over 1 year	: 49	: 44	: 34	: 38	: 34
Cows and heifers that have calved	: 1,564	: 1,560	: 1,410	: 1,473	: 1,566
Heifers over 1 year	: 623	: 596	: 524	: 543	: 549
Calves under 1 year	: 809	: 758	: 663	: 659	: 700
Total	: 3,094	: 3,004	: 2,668	: 2,751	: 2,886

^{1/} Entire country, including parishes and boroughs.

Compiled from official sources.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDSU. S. RICE EXPORTS
HEAVY IN JANUARY

United States milled rice exports in January totaled 187 million pounds, bringing marketing year (August-January) deliveries to 737 million pounds, an above-average volume for this time of year. Monthly exports during the preceding months of the season have been (million pounds): August, 40; September, 63; October, 137; November, 109, and December, 201.

The principal countries of destination in January were Cuba, Indonesia, and Japan. Rough rice deliveries to Canada approximated 10 million pounds, bringing the August-January total to 45 million pounds.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
January 1950, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-January 2/		January 2/	
	1937-38:		1948-49		1949	
	to 1941-42:		1948-49		1950	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Switzerland.....	4	5	0	6	0	3/
Austria.....	4/	22	7	5	0	3/
Greece.....	6	20	7	11	3/	3/
Belgium and Luxemburg..	7	8	3/	23	3/	1
Other Europe.....	26	4	2	4	3/	1
Total Europe.....	43	59	16	49	3/	2
Cuba.....	275	522	338	415	61	68
Canada.....	19	45	28	30	9	7
Venezuela.....	2	15	3/	23	3/	5
British West Indies..	3/	14	3	11	3/	3/
Philippines.....	3/	126	3/	2	3/	3/
China.....	5/	81	12	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	5/	89	71	149	8	63
Japan.....	5/	4	2	42	2	38
Other countries.....	19	38	30	16	12	4
TOTAL.....	358	993	500	737	92	187

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not separately classified. 5/ If any, included in "Other countries."

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

FATS AND OILS

U. S. JANUARY FATS AND OILS EXPORTS ONE-THIRD GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO

United States exports of specified fats, oil, and oilseeds (in terms of oil) amounted to 154.8 million pounds in January 1950 compared with 114.6 million in that month of the previous year. Although there was a decrease in exports of several commodities, the significant one was in peanuts. January shipments of shelled peanuts dropped from 53.1 million pounds in January 1949 to 8.0 million pounds. Peanut oil exports, however, rose from 4,000 to 9,304,000 pounds. Soybean oil, cottonseed oil, lard, and tallow were considerably greater than in the first month of 1949.

The fats, oils, and oilseeds that appear in the following table account for approximately 99 percent of the total fats and oils exports in January 1950 and 98 percent last January.

UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds,
January 1950 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average	January		
		1935-39	1949 1/	1949 1/	1950 1/
Soybeans.....	1,000 bu.	2/ 4,793	23,361	2,087	928
Soybean oil:					
Refined.....	1,000 lbs.	3/ (6,467	211,519	1,858	7,367
Crude.....	" "	" (	147,062	1,467	28,239
Coconut oil:					
Refined.....	" "	3,789	4,550	531	178
Crude.....	" "	10,442	13,888	487	1,005
Cottonseed.....	" "	3/	15,015	3,397	3,905
Cottonseed oil:					
Refined.....	" "	4,793	54,337	4,572	3,337
Crude.....	" "	1,515	62,272	2,031	6,067
Flaxseed.....	1,000 bu.	3/	3,107	175	235
Linseed oil.....	1,000 lbs.	1,280	3,829	229	205
Peanuts:					
Shelled.....	" "	3/ (452	349,297	53,117	8,025
Unshelled.....	" "	" (	8,543	631	382
Peanut oil:					
Refined.....	" "	3/4/ (325	24,636	4	1,397
Crude.....	" "	" (	42,344	0	7,823
Corn oil:					
Refined.....	" "	3/ (	1,358	75	127
Crude.....	" "	" (500	774	4	63
Vegetable stearine.....	" "	3/	4,766	1,081	248
Vegetable tallow and wax.....	" "	3/	8,222	300	1,016
Fatty vegetable acids.....	" "	3/	39,541	1,271	2,174
Cooking fats.....	" "	2,111	22,741	283	786
Lard.....	" "	165,636	613,698	33,821	45,770
Oleomargarine.....	" "	180	2,009	158	99
Tallow:					
Edible.....	" "	3/ (1,651	24,983	0	1,395
Inedible.....	" "	" (	362,125	13,317	22,458
Neats foot oil.....	" "	792	626	16	78
Stearic acid.....	" "	568	9,810	760	421
Other animal fats and greases	" "	6,756	63,546	6,748	5,990
Fish oils excl. medicinal....	" "	2,467	38,617	1,513	1,774

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of less than 5 years. 3/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. 4/ 1939 only.

Compiled from official sources.

U. S. EXPORTS OF EDIBLE TALLOW

The following table shows United States edible tallow exports for 1949 with comparisons:

UNITED STATES: Edible tallow exports, average 1935-39, annual 1946-49
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average :1935-39:	1946	1947	1948 ^{1/}	1949 ^{1/}
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada.....	7	---	61	60	374
Cuba.....	84	---	70	22	297
Mexico.....	2	42	41	--	1,128
Others.....	11	---	11	31	201
Total	104	42	183	113	2,000
SOUTH AMERICA	8	4	24	6	419
EUROPE:					
Austria ^{2/}	--	1,776	--	92	501
France.....	--	---	30	--	---
Germany ^{2/}	--	---	--	--	7,272
Greece.....	--	---	--	50	35
Netherlands.....	--	---	58	269	131
Sweden.....	13	---	--	--	474
Switzerland.....	--	---	--	--	300
United Kingdom.....	73	---	--	--	---
Others.....	2	253	--	127	511
Total	88	2,029	88	538	9,224
ASIA.....	5	---	6	31	356
AFRICA.....	--	---	--	--	493
GRAND TOTAL	205	2,075	301	688	12,492

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prior to January 1, 1945, Austria included with Germany.
Compiled from official sources.

ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON TO CLOSE MARCH 15

The Antarctic catch of baleen whales as of February 25, 1950, totaled 13,312 blue-whale units, according to a report to the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service from the International Bureau of Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway. The total does not include the catch of the U.S.S.R. expedition for the last week of the period. The rapidly mounting catch of whales during the 1949-50 season, which began December 22 and was tentatively scheduled to end April 7, has prompted the Bureau to announce that the pelagic or open-sea catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic shall cease March 15, 1950, at 12 P.M. (See "Late News" item, Foreign Crops and Markets, March 6, 1950). This is fully 3 weeks earlier than the tentative closing date previously established by the 1946 International Whaling Convention.

United States: Inedible tallow exports,
average 1936-39, annual 1946-49
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1936-39 1/	1946	1947	1948 2/	1949 2/
NORTH AMERICA:					
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland and Labrador	73	300	7,067	4,335	6,209
Costa Rica	7	76	42	104	541
Cuba	61	1,935	10,853	6,168	12,922
Dominican Republic	109	77	287	345	874
Guatemala	38	229	140	189	1,244
Mexico	52	78	143	2,582	8,489
Panama, Republic of	17	71	356	596	400
British West Indies	-	3	188	152	1,353
Other	59	197	78	94	1,194
Total	416	2,966	19,154	14,565	33,226
SOUTH AMERICA:					
Colombia	28	129	397	199	2,887
Ecuador	1	14	58	124	1,154
Peru	4	10	76	126	2,797
Venezuela	-	67	267	91	2,765
Other	6	26	42	26	1,693
Total	39	246	840	566	11,301
EUROPE:					
Austria 3/	-	-	-	19	4,423
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5	-	121	2,325	12,166
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	2,705
France	5	-	2,751	5,018	6,887
Germany 3/	5	-	265	1,664	12,489
Italy	82	5	3	741	32,449
Netherlands	9	-	2,277	2,029	4,569
Norway	9	-	-	110	2,865
Poland and Danzig	-	-	-	-	4,462
Switzerland	58	1	611	3,219	3,581
United Kingdom	13	-	-	-	1,310
Other	47	-	156	384	5,257
Total	233	6	6,184	15,509	93,163
ASIA:					
Japan	58	-	-	486	25,615
Philippines, Republic of	27	-	11	1,180	3,276
Other	2	13	-	168	2,769
Total	87	13	11	1,834	31,660
AFRICA:					
Union of South Africa	1	-	1,080	1,522	9,771
Other	-	5	8	1	1,942
Total	1	5	1,088	1,523	11,713
Grand total	776	3,236	27,277	33,997	181,063

1/ Not separately classified prior to 1936. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prior to January 1, 1945, Austria included with Germany.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports,
average 1935-39, annual 1946-49
(Short tons)

Country of destination	: Average : 1935-39	: 1946	: 1947	: 1948 1/	: 1949 1/
North America:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland and Labrador)	: 1,038	: 2,185	: 7,319	: 185	: 7,480
Costa Rica	: 593	: 960	: 1,220	: 893	: 2,445
Cuba	: 19,956	: 36,006	: 37,633	: 35,195	: 63,230
Dominican Republic	: 230	: 22	: 483	: 444	: 411
Guatemala	: 198	: 270	: 213	: 176	: 2,612
Haiti	: 322	: 298	: 548	: 448	: 2,499
Mexico	: 2,749	: 9,569	: 14,142	: 7,769	: 12,670
Netherlands Antilles	: 154	: 141	: 287	: 226	: 1,373
Panama, Canal Zone	: 79	: 326	: 680	: 787	: 596
Panama, Republic of	: 516	: 875	: 1,045	: 1,275	: 2,124
Other	: 145	: 417	: 836	: 361	: 1,484
Total	: 25,980	: 51,069	: 64,406	: 47,759	: 96,924
South America:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil	: -	: -	: 2	: -	: 7,556
Colombia	: 1,870	: 1,278	: 3,278	: 1,514	: 6,061
Ecuador	: 400	: 245	: 2,191	: 301	: 272
Peru	: 16	: -	: 1,474	: 1,205	: 1,435
Venezuela	: 1,611	: 1,327	: 3,426	: 3,058	: 6,511
Other	: 15	: 20	: 742	: 738	: 1,768
Total	: 3,912	: 2,870	: 11,113	: 6,816	: 23,603
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria 2/	: -	: 6,446	: 16,364	: 18,245	: 43,238
Belgium-Luxembourg	: 1,230	: 12,603	: 9,486	: 6,418	: 6,256
Czechoslovakia	: 827	: 6,550	: 6,078	: 1,033	: -
France	: 15	: 55,840	: 24,886	: 16,488	: 3,461
Germany 2/	: 1,268	: 1	: 8,515	: 29,454	: 59,327
Greece	: 1	: 1,029	: 707	: 2,754	: 10
Italy	: 354	: 9,991	: 19,712	: 1,249	: 3,592
Netherlands	: 165	: 6,130	: 1,100	: 7	: 5,085
Poland and Danzig	: 20	: 9,680	: 8,140	: 1,395	: 4,452
Switzerland	: 109	: -	: 1,149	: 1,257	: 2,855
United Kingdom	: 47,866	: 33,153	: 12,210	: 15	: 35,168
Yugoslavia	: 2	: 1,497	: 18	: 896	: 17,044
Other	: 967	: 2,466	: 4,615	: 1,888	: 4,823
Total	: 52,824	: 145,386	: 112,980	: 81,099	: 185,311
Soviet Union	: 2	: 13,919	: 3	: -	: -
Asia	: 18	: 667	: 1,228	: 75	: 421
Africa	: 79	: 1,430	: 638	: 168	: 590
Oceania	: 3	: -	: -	: -	: -
Grand total	: 82,818	: 215,341	: 190,368	: 135,917	: 306,849

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prior to January 1, 1945, Austria included with Germany.

Compiled from official sources.

TROPICAL PRODUCTSBRAZIL'S 1949 COFFEE EXPORTS
HIGHEST IN HISTORY

Brazil's exports of green coffee reached a record high of 19.4 million bags in 1949, about 8 percent higher than the previous record of 17.9 million bags exported in 1931, according to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil exported 17.5 million bags of coffee in 1948, 14.8 million bags in 1947, and an annual average of 15.0 million bags in the prewar (1935-39) period.

Exports of coffee from Brazil to the United States in 1949 totaled 12.3 million bags, compared with 11.7 million bags in 1948 and an annual average of 8.3 million bags in prewar years. Shipments of coffee from Brazil to Europe amounted to 5.2 million bags in 1949, compared with 3.9 million bags in 1948 and an annual prewar average of 5.7 million bags. Brazil increased its exports of coffee to Africa from 0.3 million bags in 1948 to 0.4 million in 1949 and its shipments to Asia from 0.3 million bags in 1948 to 0.5 million in 1949.

BRAZIL: Exports of green coffee, 1949 with comparisons 1/

Destination	Average 1935-39	1947	1948 <u>2/</u>	1949 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
United States.....	8,310	9,745	11,726	12,322
Argentina.....	363	636	702	308
Canada.....	46	270	329	370
Other America.....	60	203	228	232
Total America.....	8,779	10,854	12,985	13,232
Belgium.....	373	815	1,071	1,182
Denmark.....	228	215	213	282
France.....	1,572	420	25	546
Germany.....	1,214	-	175	292
Italy.....	356	192	402	528
Netherlands.....	548	245	108	606
Norway.....	64	23	142	192
Sweden.....	560	542	279	481
Trieste.....	-	-	86	303
United Kingdom.....	4	311	1,027	310
Other Europe.....	820	807	387	462
Total Europe.....	5,739	3,570	3,915	5,184
Africa.....	474	253	284	415
Asia and Oceania.....	58	153	308	533
World Total.....	15,050	14,830	17,492	19,364

1/ In bags of 132.28 pounds each. 2/ Preliminary.

Official statistics reported by the U. S. Foreign Service.

While the volume of coffee shipped from Brazil to the United States in 1949 showed an increase over 1948, the percentage that it represented in Brazil's total coffee exports declined from 74 percent in 1948 to 68 percent in 1949. On the other hand, the percentage of coffee shipped to Europe increased from 22 percent in 1948 to 27 percent in 1949.

Brazil's record exports in 1949 included substantial quantities from the 1948 and earlier harvests. Exportable production in 1949 totaled only 15.7 million bags, as compared with an annual prewar average of 22.6 million bags.

As a result of over-production during the prewar and wartime period, the Brazilian Government accumulated large supplies of coffee in storage. At the war's end, stocks held by Brazil's National Coffee Department totaled about 8 million bags. An additional supply was held by individuals and private Brazilian organizations. Since the war, these Brazilian stocks have been drawn on for export. The Brazilian Government stockswere exhausted by August 1949, and private stocks of coffee from the 1948 and earlier harvests now are practically exhausted.

VENEZUELA'S 1949 EXPORTS OF CACAO BEANS LOWER

Venezuela's exports of cacao beans in 1949 were 25 percent lower in volume and 49 percent lower in value than in 1948, the American Embassy in Caracas reports. A total of 29.8 million pounds of cacao beans valued at \$7,616,000 was exported from Venezuela in 1949, compared with 39.5 million pounds valued at \$14,815,000 in 1948. Venezuela exported 25.9 million pounds of cacao beans in 1947 and an annual prewar (1935-39) average of 36.9 million pounds.

VENEZUELA: Exports of cacao beans, 1949 with comparisons

Destination	Average 1935-39	1947	1948 <u>1/</u>	1949 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	11,205	19,555	28,935	19,696
Trinidad.....	7,057	3,355	4,244	3,931
Belgium.....	1,438	631	4,378	3,882
Italy.....	371	1,120	518	785
Netherlands.....	1,812	723	952	593
Other.....	15,051	511	463	915
Total.....	36,934	25,895	39,490	29,802

1/ Preliminary.

Official statistics reported by the U. S. Foreign Service.

Of Venezuela's total cacao exports in 1949, 66.1 percent went to the United States, compared with 73.3 percent in 1948 and 75.6 percent in 1947. The diminishing importance of the United States as a market for Venezuelan cacao shows a gradual return to the prewar pattern, when the United States took less than half of the country's total cacao exports.

MISCELLANEOUSU.S. FARM MACHINERY EXPORTS IN
1949 HIGHER THAN IN 1948

Although the European Recovery Program countries took nearly \$5,000,000 less United States farm machinery in 1949 than in 1948, ERP overseas territories took over \$12,000,000 more so that all the ERP areas were shipped over \$7,500,000 or 8 percent more equipment than the year before. Non-ERP areas were shipped about \$35,000,000 more farm machinery in 1949 compared with 1948, an increase of 12 percent. As a result, United States farm machinery exports (including all tractors) to all countries totaled \$418,301,000 in 1949, over \$42,500,000 or 11.3 percent higher than in 1948. As prices were only slightly higher in 1949, this figure represents an actual increase in volume.

ERP areas took only 16,804 wheel tractors in 1949 compared with 28,816 in 1948 as the supply of wheel types was more adequate in Europe than a year earlier. However, a total of 5,550 crawler tractors were shipped to ERP areas compared with 3,163 in 1948. Large-size crawlers still are not produced in sufficient types and quantities in Europe to meet the demand.

The value of exports of spare parts (repair parts) to ERP areas was higher in 1949 by 33 percent and implements and equipment higher by nearly 20 percent than in 1948. Exports of power sprayers and dusters, tractor plows, drills and seeders, combines, and pick-up balers to ERP areas were greater in 1949; exports of incubators and brooders, large hand sprayers and dusters, mowers, harvesters and binders, and threshers were less.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERU.S. COTTON EXPORTS MAINTAINED
AT HIGH LEVEL

Exports of cotton from the United States amounted to 528,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) in January 1950, making a total of 2,523,000 bales for August-January 1949-50. This figure is 340,000 bales or 27 percent higher than the 1,983,000 bales exported during a similar period in 1948-49. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger exports to France, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands. The only significant decreases were in exports to China and Poland.

Increased exports during the first half of the current season are attributed mainly to the fact that exports under the ECA program were moved faster this season because the organization was already in full operation at the beginning of the season in contrast with the situation a year ago when the program was new. Exports during the last half of the 1949-50 year are not expected to equal those of the first half but may be sufficiently large to make a seasonal total about equal to the 4,962,000 bales exported in 1948-49. This opinion is based on figures for planned exports under ECA, little more than half of which have already moved, and much larger exports to India and Japan expected in the latter half of the 1949-50 year. Furthermore, supplies of similar growths of cotton available from other exporting countries during this period are low and rates of consumption in the importing countries with few exceptions (mainly China and India) are being maintained at last year's levels.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by country of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1947-48 and 1948-49;
August-January 1948-49 and 1949-50

Country	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1			Aug.-Jan.		
	Averages		1947	1948	1948-49	1949-50
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/	3	74	18	21
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	147	43	53	152	80	97
Czechoslovakia.....	65	0	22	36	2/	37
Denmark.....	35	5	3	30	15	17
Finland.....	35	11	27	35	19	3
France.....	589	154	216	676	245	427
Germany.....	579	4	232	504	279	340
Greece.....	2	2	1	12	2	16
Italy.....	430	12	70	652	321	330
Netherlands.....	86	34	35	195	90	132
Norway.....	13	6	3	17	8	5
Poland and Danzig.....	224	1	50	95	58	28
Spain.....	101	117	3	70	12	28
Sweden.....	93	53	6	2/	2/	7
Switzerland.....	2	14	3	38	31	32
United Kingdom.....	1,097	987	272	781	242	336
Yugoslavia.....	10	7	0	42	18	12
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	146	1	4/ 64	6	5/ 22
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	1,000	3,473	1,444	1,890
Canada.....	261	294	138	307	140	137
Chile.....	6/	5	2/	60	31	29
Colombia.....	17	9	1	53	21	21
Cuba.....	7	11	13	8	1	12
India.....	44	18	21	3	3	7
China.....	55	106	303	282	96	18
Japan.....	1,271	216	466	652	217	331
French Indochina.....	6/	14	4	8	4	6
Korea.....	6/	n. a.	59	34	0	9
Australia.....	5	20	11	0	0	0
Other countries.....	43	7	9	7/ 82	26	8/ 63
Total	5,296	2,296	2,025	4,962	1,983	2,523

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal,
23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary.
5/ Hungary 18. 6/ If any, included in other countries. 7/ Includes 29 Hong
Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Hong Kong 30.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the
U.S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	3-9	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 67.75	: 39.27
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 64.25	: 37.24
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 72.80	: 42.20
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 66.55	: 38.58
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 1/ 620.00	: 16.50
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 690.00	: 18.37
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund	:	:	:
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine....	3-8	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 71.50	: 26.22
289F Sind, S.G., Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 74.00	: 27.13
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 76.25	: 27.96
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	3-9	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 1/ 4000.00	: 37.55
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	3-8	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	:	(not:quoted)
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 425.00	: 29.25
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 4.....	3-9	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 180.00	: 29.61
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	:	(not:available)
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 225.00	: 37.02
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 180.00	: 29.61
<u>Torreón</u>		:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 236.00	: 26.93
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>		:	:	:	:
<u>Orleans</u> av. Mid. 15/16"..	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXXXXX	: 31.48

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal - ceiling prices.

BREADGRAINS

(Continued from Page 207)

some countries. Very high yields were reported for France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Yields in most of the Balkan countries, however, were believed to be below average, as they were also in Spain and Portugal.

Rye production is estimated at 710 million bushels, compared with 768 million prewar. Yields averaged higher than in the prewar period, but acreage shows a larger percentage decline than that for wheat. Rye is, of course, a much more localized crop than the other grains, with more than 70 percent of the 1935-39 production grown in the 3 countries, Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

In the Soviet Union breadgrain production in 1949 appears to have declined from the average period, despite an increase in the rye crop. The 1949 rye harvest, estimated at 925 million bushels would be about 5 percent larger than the 1935-39 average. Acreage was indicated to be substantially above average, but yields below average. The below-average wheat crop, estimated at 1,100 million bushels is indicated to be the result of slightly reduced acreage and below-average yields. The lowered yields are attributed to damage caused by unfavorable weather during harvest and afterward while the cut grain was standing in the field.

The wheat crop in Asia is estimated at 1,475 million bushels. Both acreage and yields were near average. Smaller crops, especially in the Indian Union and Turkey, was largely balanced by increases in other areas, the largest increase being in China, where acreage was above average and yields around average. Turkey is the only country in this area reporting rye. Yields there were somewhat below average, and the crop of about 11 million bushels compares with the prewar figure of 14 million bushels.

Wheat production in Africa was moderately above average. Increased acreage and near-average yields in most important producing countries account for the gain. The Union of South Africa was an exception to the generally good yields reported. Acreage there shows a substantial increase, but unfavorable weather reduced yields much below average. Rye is of no significance in the area.

Estimates for South America still indicate that the wheat crop was near-average. Widespread drought in Argentina, the principal producer of the area, came too late in the season to do much damage to the small-grains though damaging late crops considerably. The continental total for wheat is still placed at 275 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of 281 million. Harvested acreage is estimated to be considerable below average principally because of the sharp reduction in the Argentine acreage. The rye crop in Argentina, the only country of any significance in rye production for this area, is estimated at 9.5 million bushels, near average.

Latest official estimates place the Australian wheat crop at 214 million bushels. That near-record crop, following the large harvest of a year ago and the record outturn of 1947-48, provides a surplus of about 150 million bushels for export during the current season or for carry-over at the end of the crop year, December 1, 1950. The present estimate exceeds earlier expectations and denotes an all-time record yield, averaging 17.2 bushels per acre. The harvest in New Zealand is reported below average because of reduced acreage.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Clarence M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Orval E. Goodsell, and Lazar Volin..

